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Article

Assessment of the Knowledge, Perceptions, and Reactions towards the African Apefly (*Spalgis lemolea lemolea*) in Tanzania

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Abstract: This paper reports on farmers' knowledge, perceptions, and reactions towards the African apefly (*Spalgis lemolea lemolea*), which appeared to be associated with some vegetables in some locations in Tanzania. Information was obtained from a sample of 100 key respondents using a semi-structured questionnaire and from focus groups selected from key locations in five districts in the country with histories with the African apefly. Acute and sub-acute toxicity tests of the African apefly were performed on female Swiss hybrid mice (*Mus musculus*) to assess whether or not the African apefly was toxic to mammals. The mice were exposed to increasing apefly meal concentrations in acute and sub-acute tests, and signs of toxicity were observed for 14 and 28 days, respectively. Blood samples were collected by cardiac puncture for hematological and biochemical analysis. Gross and microscopic examinations of the internal organs were done. The survey results showed that 92.1% of the respondents perceived the African apefly as poisonous and had stopped consuming the vegetables associated with it. In the toxicity tests, however, no death or toxic signs were displayed, and there was no significant difference between the control and treated mice in weight, hematological parameters, and histo-pathological examination results. These findings strongly indicate that, despite the negative perception by farmers regarding the African apefly, it is not poisonous. However, further studies on how farmers can be trained to have a positive perception of the African apefly and how the insect can be conserved for further research regarding its role in Tanzania are recommended.

Keywords: knowledge; perceptions; *Spalgis spp*; biological pest control; acute toxicity test; histopathology

1. Introduction

Insects are a diverse and biologically successful group of animals on Earth [1,2]. They can broadly be categorized as insect pests and beneficial insects [3]. The former are insects that feed on plants or transmit diseases, hence causing losses to farmers; the latter are insects that contribute to ecosystem services as natural enemies, pollinators, scavengers, weed killers, and soil builders [2,3]. Natural biological control accounts for about 33% of pest control mechanisms in cultivated systems [2]. Such insects can be manipulated as part of integrated pest management programs through the importation and establishment of exotic natural enemy species, direct manipulation of species, or manipulation of their environments [2,4].

People's knowledge of insect species varies in quality and quantity depending on their interests in the subject, their environment, and the relevance of insects to their lives [5]. While entomologists devote their professional lives to the study of insects, some non-entomologists perceive insects as potentially dangerous and consequently have an unreasonable fear of them, i.e., *entomophobia* [6].

The lack of adequate knowledge about insects has accelerated non-target effects on beneficial insects from non-judicious use of pesticides [7]. Therefore, adequate knowledge and perception of insects is important for agricultural extension programs to minimize the deviations between scientific knowledge and farmers' knowledge.

Spalgis spp is a group of carnivorous butterflies that feed on different mealybug (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) species during their immature stages. Previous studies on *Spalgis epius* (Indian apefly) have indicated that the butterfly can be used in the bio-control of mealybugs [8,9]. Like other butterflies, the pupal stage of the apefly is inactive and possesses a unique phenotypic feature in that it resembles the face of a monkey—hence the name “apefly” [10]. Evidence suggests that the third-instar larvae of *S. epius* are able to consume larger quantities of prey compared to other larval stages [11–13]. In this context, the larvae of the African apefly (*Spalgis lemolea lemolea*) can also be useful biological control agents for mealybugs. However, many Tanzanian farmers hold negative perceptions towards this insect, especially its pupae; i.e., many perceive it as a life threat [14–16]. Empirical information regarding existing perceptions, knowledge, and reactions with respect to *S. lemolea lemolea* in Tanzania has not been reported. Understanding the prevailing state of knowledge and peoples' reactions toward the insect is of paramount importance in order to allow for appropriate interventions. Moreover, knowing whether the insects contain endotoxin substances assimilated through interactions with their prey (i.e., phytotoxins from plants that the prey feed on) is a critical step towards effective conservation and utilization of their potential. The objective of the present study was therefore to assess the existing knowledge, perceptions, and reactions toward *S. lemolea lemolea* and to conduct toxicity tests to determine its health implications.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Areas

A survey was conducted in five districts in Tanzania—namely, Mvomero, Iringa, Geita, Meru, and Shinyanga—representing five agro-ecological zones (Figure 1). Four sites were purposefully selected from each district according to previous reports of apefly emergence through news channels. The sites were in the Mvomero district (06°30'310' S 037°33'541' E), (06°08'397' S 037°35'519' E), (06°08'337' S 037°35'490' E), (06°30'260' S 037°34'163' E); Iringa district (07°31'428' S 035°28'508' E), (07°37'268' S 035°37'208' E), (07°38'325' S 035°36'072' E), (07°46'471 S E035°41'349' E); Geita district (02°43'187' S 031°50'599' E), (02°43'186' S 031°50'596' E), (02°44'19.60' S 031°56'460' E) (02°53'614' S 32°13'529' E); Meru district (03°24'312' S 036°48'515' E), (03°20'585' S 037°18'590' E), (03°23'451' S 036°47'511' E), (03°20'315' S 033°46'303' E); and Shinyanga district (03°40'516' S 033°24'550' E), (03°37'523' S 033°5'49.92' E), (03°54'107' S 033°13'334' E), (03°48'365' S 033°20'400' E). For areas where records were lacking, the selection was based on information regarding mealybug infestations and/or the presence of crops prone to mealybug infestation.

2.2. Survey

A survey of the existing knowledge, perceptions, and reactions of Tanzanian farmers with respect to the African apefly was carried out between January and September 2018. A total of 100 key informants (20 respondents from each district) was purposefully selected for the interviews. A trained enumerator administered semi-structured questionnaires after pre-testing them for validity among households in the surveyed areas. Apart from verifying the validity of the questionnaire, the pre-testing was also used to familiarize the enumerator with the questionnaires as well as the survey. The collected information included: Participants' socio-economic profiles and their knowledge, perceptions, and reactions with respect to the African apefly. The respondents were also interviewed in the Swahili language. The questionnaires were discussed during face-to-face interviews and non-verbal communications were noted.

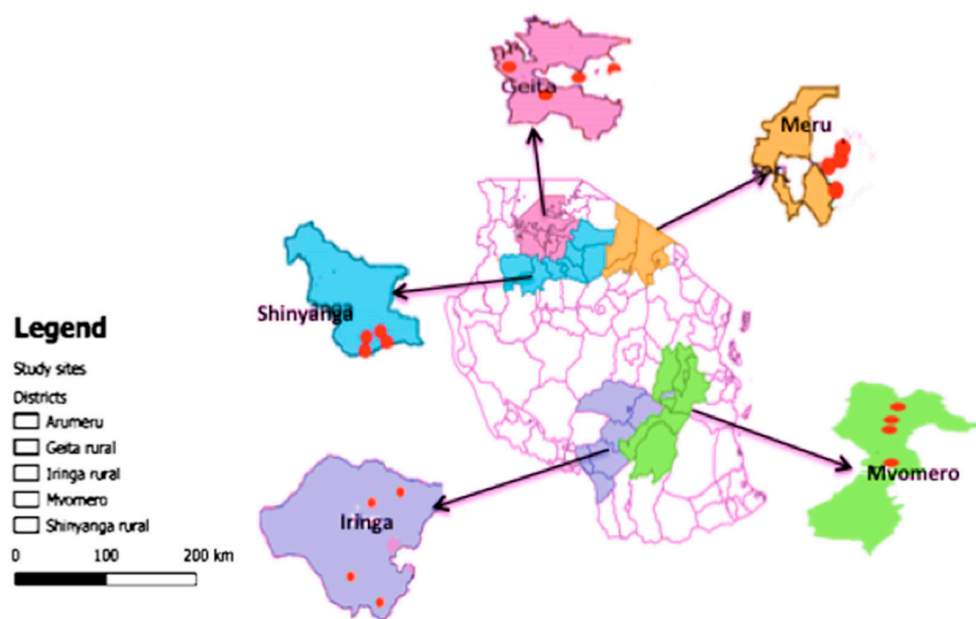


Figure 1. Map of Tanzania indicating the sites where the study was carried out.

2.3. Toxicity Tests

2.3.1. Collection and Preparation of *S. lemolea lemolea* Pupa

The *S. lemolea lemolea* pupae were collected from papaya plants in an organic garden located at Tengeru in Arusha, Tanzania (S 03°24'31.2'' and E 036°48'51.5''). Identification of the insect to the genus level was performed at the Tropical Pesticide Research Institute (TPRI), and the specimens were deposited at the National Insect Collection Reference Center (NICRC), Arusha, Tanzania. Molecular identification of the collected samples was carried out at the Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology, Arusha, Tanzania, and the insects were confirmed to be the African apefly (*S. lemolea lemolea*). The collected samples were pulverized into fine particles for feeding of mice, as displayed in Figure 2.

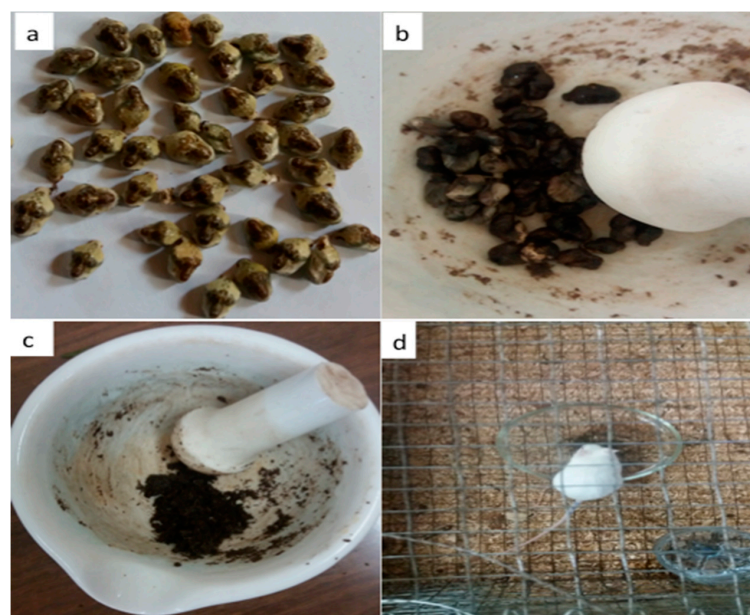


Figure 2. (a) *S. lemolea lemolea* pupae; (b) grinding of *S. lemolea lemolea* pupae; (c) *S. lemolea lemolea* meal; (d) a mouse feeding on 100% *S. lemolea lemolea* meal.

2.3.2. Experimental Animals

Female Swiss albino mice (8–10 weeks old) with a mean weight of 27.12 ± 0.54 g were randomly obtained from the Plant Protection Department of the TPRI based on their sensitivity to the toxic effects of chemicals than males [17]. An experiment was conducted to determine the daily food consumption rates of the mice prior to the experiment, and their 24 h food intake was obtained as the difference in weight between the food put in the cage and that remaining in the cage at the end of 24 h, as described by Bunker et al. [18]. The mice were weighed, marked, and randomly allocated to specific experimental groups. They were fed with broiler mash and clean drinking water for 5 days prior to treatment to acclimatize them to the laboratory conditions. The experimental conditions were 25–30 °C, 40%–60% relative humidity, and 12 h light/dark. The mice that participated in the acute toxicity test were continually provided with adequate feed and water even after terminating the experiment.

2.3.3. Ethical Consideration

An ethical clearance of the notification number KNCHREC0006 was obtained from the Northern Zone Health Research Ethics Sub-Committee (KNCHREC) of the National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR) in Tanzania. Similarly, the participants of the survey were requested for consent before interviews and focus group discussions.

2.3.4. Acute Toxicity Tests

A total of 9 healthy female albino mice were used following the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) guidelines for testing chemicals (1991). The mice were kept in $39 \times 17.5 \times 17.5$ cm wire-mesh cages—one mouse per cage—and were provided with wood shavings as bedding. Since no prior toxicity test of the apegfly had been performed, the mice were randomly allocated into 3 groups of 3 mice each—one control and 2 treatments. The control group received normal food (broiler mash) without the apegfly meal, while the second group received 50% apegfly meal plus 50% broiler mash, and the third group received 100% apegfly meal. All mice were fasted for 4 h before being exposed to the treatments. After administration of the doses, the mice were individually examined in the first 30 min and after 1, 4, 12, and 24 h over a period of 14 days. All toxicity and recovery symptoms were noted. The observations included changes in skin, fur, eyes, respiratory activities, and behavioral patterns. Furthermore, attention was directed to observations of tremors, convulsions, salivation, diarrhea, lethargy, sleep, coma, and mortality. The principles and criteria summarized in the Humane Endpoints Guidance Document [19] were taken into consideration. Individual data were recorded in tabular form, and numerical results for the control and treated groups were compared to determine the health implications of the apegfly meal consumption by the mice.

2.3.5. Sub-Acute Toxicity Tests

Sub-acute toxicity tests were carried out following OECD number 407. A total of 20 female albino mice were randomly allocated into 7 cages of 3 mice each. The mice were starved for 4 h and their weights were determined before treatment. Apegfly meal was given at 0%, 50%, 75%, and 100% daily for 28 days. The mice were carefully observed in the first 30 min and after 1, 4, 12, and 24 h over a period of 28 days. Their body weights were determined after every 7 days, and symptoms of toxicity such as changes in skin, fur, and eyes, respiratory activities, and behavior patterns were noted. Further attention was directed to observations of tremors, convulsions, salivation, diarrhea, lethargy, sleep, coma, and mortality.

2.3.6. Hematological and Biochemical Examinations

On the 28th day, all mice were individually weighed and subjected to chloroform anesthesia. Blood samples were collected from each of them by cardiac puncture into two types of tubes—with and without the anti-coagulant substance, ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA). Hematological

parameters including white blood cells (WBC), red blood cells (RBC), mean cell volume (MCV), mean cell hemoglobin (MCH), mean cell hemoglobin concentration (MCHC), and hemoglobin concentration (Hb) were determined using the blood samples in the EDTA tubes by an automatic hematology analyzer. The blood samples contained in the tubes without EDTA were centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 10 min, and the obtained serum was subjected to biochemical and liver function analysis for parameters such as alkaline phosphate (ALP), creatinine (cr), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), and aspartate aminotransferase (AST). After blood collection, all mice were sacrificed and dissected, and their organs—such as spleens, livers, kidneys, and hearts—were collected. The organs were cross-examined and comparisons were made between the control and treated mice groups. The organs were then weighed and preserved in 10% neutral buffered formalin for histopathological examination.

2.3.7. Histopathological Analysis

The internal organs—such as spleens, hearts, kidneys, and livers—were prepared for histopathology assessments. Three replicates of the liver, kidney, and spleen sections of 5 µm per treatment were cut and processed by rapid manual tissue processing as described in Culling [20]. The processed sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and cover-slipped, following pre-described methodologies [20]. The slides were then observed under a light microscope and photomicrographs were captured for documentation.

2.4. Statistical Analyses

The survey data were summarized and descriptive statistics obtained using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20. For each question, the percentage of farmers with similar responses was calculated for each site. Chi-square was used to assess the association of responses on knowledge and perceptions with respective districts in a bivariate analysis as cross-tabulation with their locations. The level of significance was set at $p < 0.05$. One-way Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and post-hoc tests were conducted to test for significant differences in the weights of the mice that received different concentrations of the afe fly meal during the acute and sub-acute toxicity tests. Toxicity data such as body and organ weight as well as hematological and biochemical parameters were also analyzed using descriptive statistics.

3. Results

3.1. Survey Results

Table 1 summarizes socio-economic profiles of the participants. Most of the respondents (60%) were males and a majority (54%) of them were aged between 41–60 years, while 72% had professional training from either colleges or universities. About 52% of them were leaders at village and ward levels.

Out of the 100 participants, 89 were included in the analysis of knowledge; Table 2 summarizes the knowledge assessment responses. Among the respondents, only 38.2% reported to have encountered a living *S. lemolea lemolea*, while 61.8% had heard of the insect. A majority (79.8%) of them reported to have known of the insect for the first time between 2010–2018, with the highest frequency in 2017, while a few (9%) had known of the insect since the 1990s and 1980s. The media was the main source of information about *S. lemolea lemolea* for 83.1% of the respondents. Most respondents (68.5%) had knowledge of other insects that are associated with *S. lemolea lemolea*, describing them as “white waxy insects” and “sticky insects”, meaning mealybugs. However, 94.4% did not know the relationship between the mentioned insects and *S. lemolea lemolea*.

When the respondents were asked about their opinions on the potential dangers of *S. lemolea lemolea* to human health, 92.1% of them said that the afe fly is dangerous based on what they heard through the media (83.1%) and other sources (16.9%). When asked about their emotional reactions towards the insect, 88.8% reported that the insect was scary and caused anxiety. About 86.5% were not satisfied by the interventions made by experts to address the anxiety when the insect availability was

at its peak. Generally, a majority of the participants perceived the insect negatively, mainly due to its unusual appearance and the spreading news about its toxicity. These findings were similar across the districts, indicating that the insect was generally perceived negatively regardless of location. Despite the negative perceptions towards the insect, 88.8% of the surveyed respondents did not aggressively deal with *S. lemolea lemolea*, but rather avoided them by abstaining from vegetables associated with it for periods of about 3–5 months. This reportedly reduced vegetable consumption by about 60.7%, which caused high losses to vegetable farmers, especially in Geita, as can be seen in Table 2.

The responses about knowledge, perceptions, and reactions were associated with respective districts in a bivariate analysis as cross-tabulation ($p < 0.05$). The findings are summarized in Table 3.

Table 1. Socio-economic profiles of the participants ($n = 100$).

Characteristics	N	%
Sex		
Male	60	60.0
Female	40	40.0
Age (Years)		
21–40	35	35.0
41–60	54	54.0
≥61	18	18.0
Education		
No Professional training	28	28.0
College	54	54.0
University	18	18.0
Occupation		
Community leader/elders	29	29.0
Ward/Village staff	52	52.0
District staff	17	17.0
Regional staff	2	2.0

Table 2. Assessment of the existing knowledge, perceptions, and reactions with respect to the apefly ($n = 89$).

Characteristics	N	%
How did you know?		
Encountered the insect	34	38.2
Heard about the insect	55	61.8
When?		
2010–2018	71	79.8
2000–2009	10	11.2
Before 2000	8	9.0
In your farm?		
Yes	13	14.6
No	76	85.4
In which season?		
Wet season	5	5.6
Dry season	84	94.4
Interaction with other insects?		
Yes	61	68.5
No	4	4.5
I don't know	24	27.0
Is the apefly useful in agriculture?		
Yes	3	3.4
No	2	2.2
I don't know	84	94.4
Heard of anyone affected by the apefly?		
Yes	81	91.0
No	8	9.0
Source of information?		
Experts	3	3.4
Media	74	83.1
Farmers	12	13.5

Table 2. Cont.

Characteristics	N	%
Is the afeely poisonous?		
No	7	7.9
Yes	82	92.1
Any intervention?		
Yes	12	13.5
No	77	86.5
How do you deal with the afeely?		
Chemical spray	6	6.7
Biological	4	4.5
Avoidance	79	88.8
Are farmers affected by the afeely?		
Yes	54	60.7
No	35	39.3
How was your first reaction?		
No reaction	10	11.2
Scared	79	88.8

Table 3. Knowledge, perception, and reactions in association with district ($n = 89$).

	Districts n (%)					χ^2 (p-Value)
	Meru	Geita	Mvomero	Shinyanga	Iringa	
How did you know?						7.401 (0.114)
I saw	7 (35)	9 (45)	11 (61.1)	5 (23.8)	2 (20)	
I heard	13 (65)	11 (55)	7 (38.9)	16 (76.2)	8 (80)	
When?						18.550 (0.002) *
2010–2018	18 (90)	16 (80)	11 (61.1)	20 (95.2)	6 (60)	
2000–2009	1 (5)	-	6 (33.3)	-	3 (30)	
Before 2000	1 (5)	4 (20)	1 (5.6)	1 (4.8)	1 (10)	
In your farm?						18.422 (<0.001) *
Yes	2 (10)	2 (10)	9 (50)	-	-	
No	18 (90)	18 (90)	9 (50)	21 (100)	10 (100)	
Interaction with other insects?						37.171 (<0.001) *
Yes	15 (75)	20 (100)	14 (77.8)	8 (38.1)	4 (40)	
No	4 (20)	-	-	-	-	
I don't know	1 (5)	-	4 (22.2)	13 (61.9)	6 (60)	
In which season?						8.162 (0.012) *
Wet season	4 (20)	-	-	-	1 (10)	
Dry season	16 (80)	20 (100)	18 (100)	21 (100)	9 (90)	
Is the afeely useful?						6.020 (0.755)
Yes	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5.6)	-	-	
No	-	-	-	1 (4.8)	1 (10)	
I don't know	19 (95)	19 (95)	17 (94.4)	20 (95.2)	9 (90)	
Heard of anyone affected by the afeely?						6.989 (0.069)
Yes	20 (100)	19 (95)	16 (88.9)	16 (76.2)	10 (100)	
No	-	1 (5)	2 (11.1)	5 (23.8)	-	
Source of information?						14.162 (0.048) *
Experts	-	3 (15)	-	-	-	
Media	18 (90)	12 (60)	14 (77.8)	20 (95.2)	10 (100)	
Farmers	2 (10)	4 (20)	2 (11.1)	1 (4.8)	-	
No information	-	1 (5)	2 (11.1)	-	-	
Is the afeely poisonous?						1.148 (1.000)
No	1 (5)	2 (10)	1 (5.6)	2 (9.5)	1 (10)	
I don't know	19 (95)	18 (90)	17 (94.4)	19 (90.5)	9 (90)	
Are farmers affected by the afeely?						49.554 (<0.001) *
Yes	2 (10)	20 (100)	6 (33.3)	7 (33.3)	-	
No	18 (90)	-	12 (66.7)	14 (66.7)	10 (100)	
Interventions?						16.262 (<0.001) *
Yes	1 (5)	3 (15)	8 (44.4)	-	-	
No	19 (95)	17 (85)	10 (55.6)	20 (100)	10 (100)	
How do you deal with the afeely?						37.378 (<0.001) *
Chemical spray	-	3 (15)	3 (16.7)	-	-	
Biological	-	-	4 (22.2)	-	-	
Avoidance	20 (100)	17 (85)	11 (61)	20 (100)	11 (100)	

* $p < 0.05$, χ^2 —Chi square value (Fisher Exact).

3.2. Toxicity Tests

3.2.1. Acute Toxicity

The acute toxicity test of the apegfly meal on albino mice revealed that the behavior of treated and control groups in the first 30 min and after 4 h, 24 h, and daily up to the 14th day did not show any visible signs of acute toxicity. There was no decrease in weight or abnormal growth resulting from the consumption of apegfly meal even at the 100% dose. Detailed observations are presented in Table 4.

One-way ANOVA and post-hoc tests were conducted to assess for significant differences in the weights of mice at different concentrations of the apegfly meal. The findings showed significant differences ($p = 0.030$) in mice weight at day 0 but no significant differences ($p = 0.149$) were noted at day 14 (Table 5). The results generally revealed a gradual increase in the weight of mice for both control and treated groups. These observations imply that the apegfly meal contains few or no toxic substances and could be tolerated even when consumed up to 100% concentration.

Table 4. Behavioral observations of the acute toxicity study of apegfly meal on mice.

Observation	Control (0% Apegfly Meal)	Treatment 1 (50% Apegfly Meal)	Treatment 2 (100% Apegfly Meal)
Changes in skin and fur	Null	Null	Null
Eyes	Normal	Normal	Normal
Respiratory activity	Normal	Normal	Normal
Tremors	Not observed	Not observed	Not observed
Convulsion	Did not occur	Did not occur	Did not occur
Salivation	Normal	Normal	Normal
Drowsiness	Did not occur	Did not occur	Did not occur
Comma	Did not occur	Did not occur	Did not occur
Death	Did not occur	Did not occur	Did not occur

Table 5. Bodyweight (g) values of controls and mice treated with apegfly diets during the acute toxicity test.

Weight (g)	Control (0% Apegfly Meal)	Treatment 1 (50% Apegfly Meal)	Treatment 2 (75% Apegfly Meal)	<i>p</i> -Value
Day 0	26.77 ± 0.25	28.20 ± 0.66	28.20 ± 0.66	0.030
Day14	33.23 ± 0.68	33.60 ± 1.21	31.83 ± 1.01	0.149

Values are an average of three mice fed with the Apegfly diet, expressed as mean ± SEM.

3.2.2. Sub-Acute Toxicity

The results of the sub-acute toxicity study of the apegfly meal on mice showed that there were no signs of toxicity in mice from both control and treated groups, even at 100% apegfly meal concentrations. All animals were normal throughout the study period and all survived until the 28th day of experimentation. The values of all hematological parameters remained within normal limits, as summarized in Table 6. The results of hematological parameters of the control and treated mice showed no significant differences ($p > 0.05$) in all hematological parameters after 28 days of treatment with the apegfly meal.

The results showed a gradual increase in the body weights of mice from day 0 to 28. There was no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) in the means between the control and treatment groups, as can be seen in Table 7. Similarly, the organ weights, relative to the body weights of the mice, did not show any significant differences in weight changes of organs such as spleens, kidneys, and hearts between the control and mice treated with the apegfly meal at all doses, except for the liver, which did not show any toxicity signs when subjected to histopathological examinations (Tables 8 and 9).

Table 6. Hematological values of controls and mice treated with apefly diets during the sub-acute toxicity test.

Parameters	Control (0% Apefly)	Treatment 1 (50% Apefly)	Treatment 2 (75% Apefly)	Treatment 3 (100% Apefly)	<i>p</i> -Value
WBC M/mm ³	4.81 ± 0.2	4.54 ± 0.68	4.62 ± 0.18	4.97 ± 0.57	0.474
LYM%	80.8 ± 1.3	82.2 ± 3.77	85.8 ± 7.09	80.4 ± 3.21	0.233
RBC M/mm ³	5.3 ± 2.03	5.72 ± 2.64	4.16 ± 0.57	4.37 ± 0.51	0.440
MCV (pg)	32.16 ± 9.49	36.82 ± 11.26	32.66 ± 7.83	41.1 ± 18.59	0.650
MCH (pg)	31 ± 1.67	31.46 ± 2	31.26 ± 0.67	30.08 ± 2.38	0.639
MCHC (g/dL)	32.5 ± 0.38	32.62 ± 0.68	33.12 ± 2.35	31.96 ± 1.43	0.652
Hb (g/dL)	14.1 ± 1.58	12.94 ± 1.1	13.7 ± 2.37	13.18 ± 1.38	0.699

Values are expressed as mean ± SEM; WBC = white blood cell, RBC = red blood cell, MCV = mean corpuscular volume, LYM = lymphocytes, MCH = mean corpuscular hemoglobin, MCHC = mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration, and Hb = hemoglobin.

Table 7. Body weight (g) values of the control and mice treated with apefly meal during the sub-acute toxicity test.

Weight (g)	Control (0% Apefly Meal)	Treatment 1 (50% Apefly Meal)	Treatment 2 (75% Apefly Meal)	Treatment 3 (100% Apefly Meal)	<i>p</i> -Value
Day 0	27.12 ± 0.54	27.92 ± 0.62	27.76 ± 0.64	27.92 ± 0.62	0.158
Day 14	33.66 ± 0.87	33.32 ± 1.22	33.72 ± 1.80	32.40 ± 1.07	0.369
Day 28	42.20 ± 1.38	40.72 ± 2.22	41.68 ± 3.36	38.88 ± 2.36	0.187

Table 8. Average organ weight values of the control and mice treated with apefly meal measured during the sub-acute toxicity study.

Organ	Control (0% Apefly Meal)	Treatment 1 (50% Apefly Meal)	Treatment 2 (75% Apefly Meal)	Treatment 3 (100% Apefly Meal)	<i>p</i> -Value
Spleen	0.2 ± 0	0.18 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.1	0.16 ± 0.03	0.807
Liver	1.96 ± 0.01	1.97 ± 0.01	1.99 ± 0.03	1.97 ± 0.02	0.001
Kidney	0.57 ± 0.01	0.56 ± 0.01	0.57 ± 0.02	0.55 ± 0.01	0.281
Heart	0.17 ± 0.01	0.17 ± 0.01	0.34 ± 0.38	0.17 ± 0.01	0.425

Table 9. Relative organ weight values of the control and mice treated with apefly meal measured during sub-acute toxicity study.

Organ	Control (0% Apefly Meal)	Treatment 1 (50% Apefly Meal)	Treatment 2 (75% Apefly Meal)	Treatment 3 (100% Apefly Meal)	<i>p</i> -Value
Spleen	0.46 ± 0.01	0.44 ± 0.04	0.41 ± 0.2	0.42 ± 0.05	0.859
Liver	3.94 ± 0.11	4.86 ± 0.24	4.79 ± 0.32	5.08 ± 0.27	<0.001
Kidney	1.35 ± 0.03	1.38 ± 0.05	1.36 ± 0.07	1.43 ± 0.07	0.174
Heart	0.41 ± 0.01	0.43 ± 0.01	0.77 ± 0.78	0.43 ± 0.01	0.422

Values are an average from five mice fed with the apefly meal, expressed as mean ± SEM.

3.2.3. Biochemical and Microscopic Examinations

The results of the kidney and liver function tests revealed no significant differences ($p > 0.05$) for concentrations in alkaline phosphate, creatinine, and liver hepatic enzymes AST and ALT (Table 10). The consumption of apefly meal was found to maintain the biochemical parameters within reasonable limits.

Microscopic examination of the main internal organs of animals such as livers, kidneys, spleens, and hearts also revealed no differences between the control and treated groups of mice even after administration of 100% apefly meal for 28 days. The photomicrographs of some organs are displayed in Figures 3 and 4.

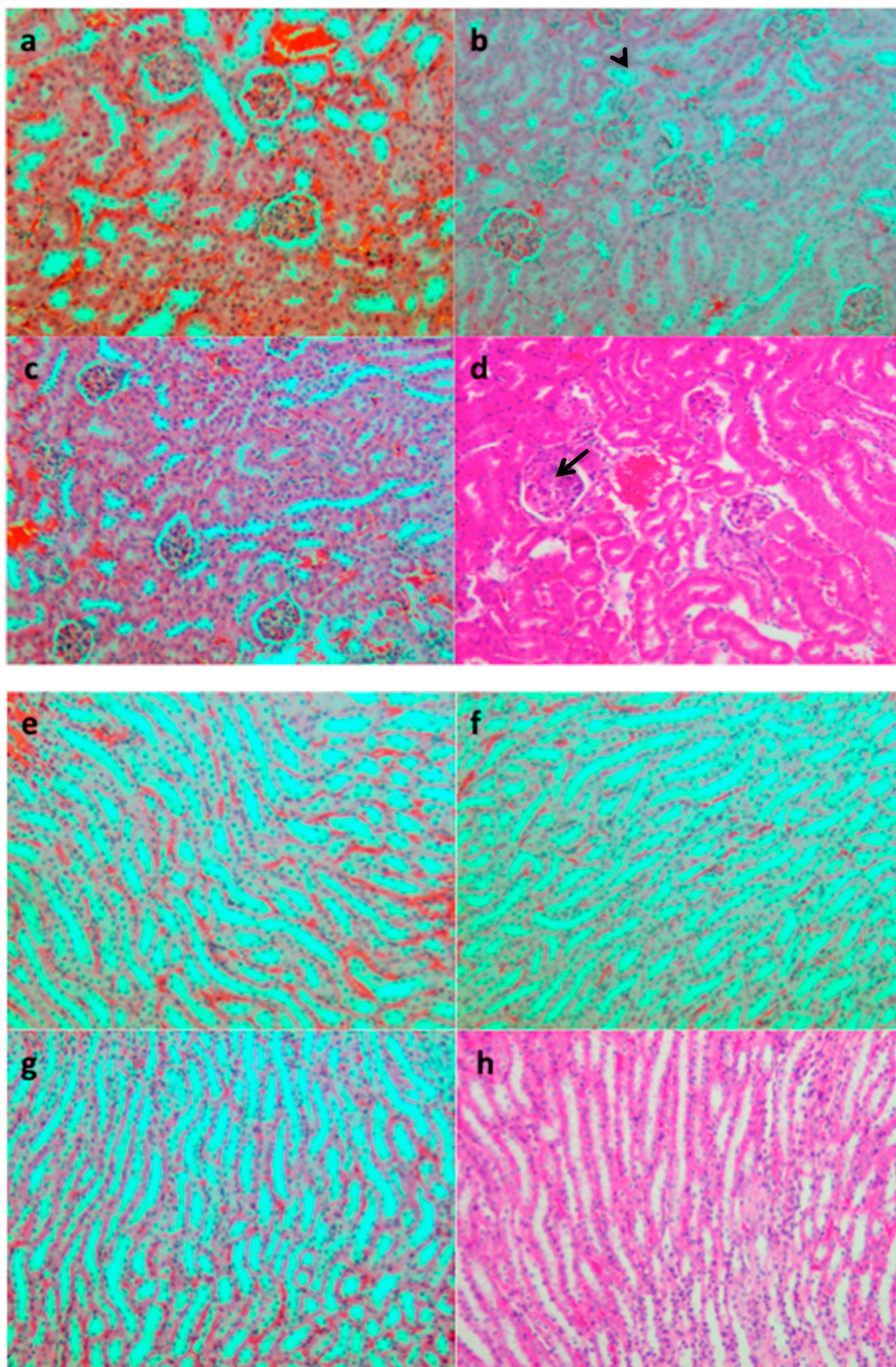


Figure 3. Photomicrographs of the renal cortex (**a** = Control, **b** = 50% afe-fly meal, **c** = 75% afe-fly meal, and **d** = 100% afe-fly meal) and renal medulla (**e** = Control, **f** = 50% afe-fly meal, **g** = 75% afe-fly meal, and **h** = 100% afe-fly meal). The renal cortexes of both controls and treated groups showed normal glomeruli (arrow heads) with mild congestion (arrows). Congestion was also seen in the medullas of controls and treated groups (magnification 10 \times).

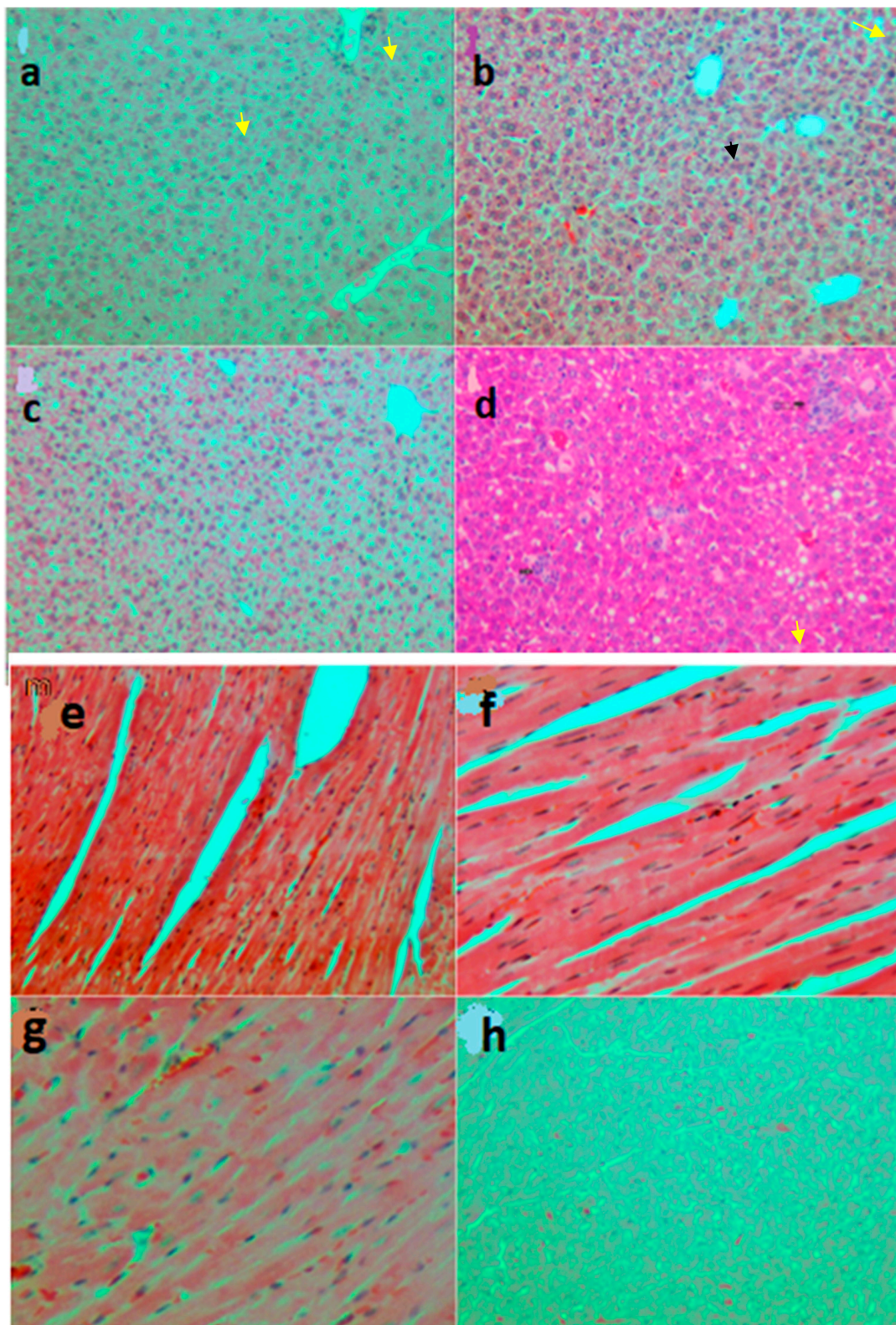


Figure 4. Representative photomicrographs of the liver section (**a** = Control, **b** = 50% apefly meal, **c** = 75% apefly meal, and **d** = 100% apefly meal) and heart section (**e** = Control, **f** = 50% apefly meal, **g** = 75% apefly meal, and **h** = 100% apefly meal). The liver and cardiac muscles of both controls and treated groups have similar microscopic morphologies that appear to be normal. Distention of sinusoidal and deranged cytoplasm observed in tissue sections of the liver is considered artifactual.

Table 10. Values of biochemical parameters of the control and mice treated with apefly meal during the sub-acute toxicity test.

Parameters	Control (0% Apefly Meal)	Treatment 1 (50% Apefly Meal)	Treatment 2 (75% Apefly Meal)	Treatment 3 (100% Apefly Meal)	p-Value
Ap	64.8 ± 1.30	65.4 ± 2.70	64.8 ± 0.84	64.2 ± 1.10	0.727
Cr	0.88 ± 0.12	0.98 ± 0.24	0.8 ± 0.05	0.86 ± 0.17	0.373
AST	22.84 ± 3.00	18.26 ± 3.04	23.18 ± 11.04	23 ± 4.48	0.562
ALT	21.24 ± 2.57	18.68 ± 1.17	19.52 ± 1.53	18.86 ± 1.31	0.120

Values are an average from five mice fed with the apefly diet, expressed as mean ± SEM.

4. Discussion

4.1. Knowledge, Perceptions, and Reactions about the Apefly

This study assessed the existing knowledge, perceptions, and reactions about the African apefly (*S. lemolea lemolea*), Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae, subfamily Millettinae. The aim was to identify what is known, perceived, and done in relation to the apefly. The results revealed a lack of knowledge on this insect due to inadequate information. This can be attributed to the lack of research and the “uncommonness” of the apefly, which was reported by a majority of respondents in the field. However, this “uncommonness” was not always the case, since the apefly samples were collected from 65% of the respondents’ fields, revealing their ignorance of the presence of this insect in their fields. The respondents’ attention was centered on the pupal apefly which has a monkey-face appearance, but none of them showed awareness of the pre-and post-pupal life stages of the apefly. The respondents identified cassava and papaya as the plant species that harbored *S. lemolea lemolea*. Although the host plants differed slightly in different localities, the common factor for all of them was the mealybug infestation. None of the respondents were aware of the carnivorous nature of *S. lemolea lemolea* larvae and their potential in pest control.

Most respondents had the negative opinion that the *S. lemolea lemolea* pupal stage is poisonous. Their main source of information was the media and fellow farmers in their localities. However, the negative attitude towards the insect had no supportive evidence from the respondents and could only be linked to its strange appearance, as supported by Wagler and Wagler [1]. The spreading information was noted to have significantly impacted the farmers’ perceptions and decision-making, creating anxiety especially in remote areas where vegetables are consumed on a daily basis. However, it was observed that, despite the negative attitude towards the apefly, no aggressive response towards the insect had been reported. For example, about 88.8% of the respondents avoided the consumption of vegetables associated with the apefly, as supported by Curtis and Mannheimer [21]. In view of these findings, evaluation of the apefly’s toxicity status is of paramount importance to scientifically proving whether it contains any poisonous compounds that can affect human health if accidentally consumed in the vegetables.

4.2. Toxicity Tests

A great number of arthropods are poisonous, and their toxins arouse complex and sometimes fatal manifestations in human beings [22]. They produce toxins for defense when touched, pressed, or crushed, while others inject venom by using a specialized apparatus. Literature shows that insects can acquire biochemicals from the food they consume or through contact with insecticides and herbicides [23]. For instance, some lepidopterans such as monarch butterflies (*Danaus plexippus*) accumulate certain poisons, called cardiac glucosides, from their host plants [24]. This study evaluated the in vivo effects of the apefly on mice upon ingestion to determine whether it contains endotoxins assimilated by interacting with their prey (i.e., phytotoxins from plants that the prey feed on).

Further investigations of the weight of the mice indicated that the apefly did not affect the bodyweight of the treated mice when compared to the control mice. The increasing weight shown by

mice even at 100% apefly meal concentration provides evidence that the consumption of apefly did not affect the growth of the mice. According to Raza et al. [25] and Teo et al. [26], the reduction in weight gain is an important indicator of toxicity after exposing animals to toxic substances, and this is usually significant if weight loss exceeds 10% of the initial weight.

Blood analysis was done to determine the physiological and pathological status in the hematological system. Parameters such as RBCs, WBCs, LYs, and Hb were screened to investigate if the normal ranges of these parameters were altered from the intake of apefly meal. Studies show that the normal ranges of these parameters can be altered by the intake of toxic substances [27]. The results from this study showed that acute and sub-acute ingestion of the apefly meal did not cause any change in these hematological parameters for both the control and treated mice. Similarly, ingestion of toxic substances is manifested in the alteration of biochemical parameters that are sensitive indicators of metabolic defects [28]. In this study, parameters such as ALP, creatinine, and the liver hepatic enzymes AST and ALT showed no significant deviations from the normal ranges in both the control and treatment groups, suggesting that the apefly meal had no effects on mouse liver function.

Similarly, internal organs such as the livers, lungs, hearts, and kidneys were examined to find out any possible defects in metabolic reactions caused by the toxicants. The results showed no organ abnormalities observed between the normal and treatment groups. Similarly, the organ weights were compared to diagnose whether they were exposed to injuries or infections [29]. The results showed that the differences in weights of internal organs were not statistically significant in either the control or treated groups of mice, indicating that the apefly is non-toxic.

5. Conclusions

The lack of knowledge and negative attitudes towards insects that farmers encounter in their farms can threaten the status of some beneficial insects. This study provides evidence of the nontoxic effects of the apefly meal on mice. No mortality or toxicity was observed in mice treated with apefly meal, even at 100% concentration. The hematological and biochemical analyses also showed no significant differences ($p = 0.05$) between the control and treated groups of mice. Furthermore, the apefly meal did not cause any damage to the vital body organs and therefore can be considered as relatively safe. This study calls for extensive studies on the apefly, including its biology and biological control potential on mealybugs, and the dissemination of proper information to the general public.

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